

FLETCHER'S

THE STORE THAT PAYS NO RENT

Just Remember W. B.

Good Corseting is a matter of choosing your model wisely and seeing to it that the brand is "W. B.," and no matter what your figure may be you can improve it with a "W. B."

If your figure is slender or average size, ask for a



"W. B." NUFORM CORSET

If you are well-developed and wish to appear with slender outlines, then you need a

"W. B." ELASTINE-REDUSO CORSET

to reduce the hip and abdomen one to five inches. With the proper model "W. B." Nuform, or "W. B." Elastine Reduso you will walk, stand or sit gracefully and easily, and present a modish appearance.

THEY ARE PRICED

\$1.00 Up.

FLETCHER'S

THE STORE THAT PAYS NO RENT

BIG LOT SALE

Commencing Monday, May the 17th, White Addition, facing New Fair Grounds, on Tarvia road. A graded school on this property. Large, smooth lots. The suburban residence of Clarksburg. This property originally joined Norwood where they have the big Pottery Plant, the Pittsburg Plate Glass 12-acre factory and the Norwood Glass factory.

This sale will begin Monday, the 17th, and continue until all lots are sold. Prices and terms will be on each lot. The size of the lots are 35x150 feet and 50x150 feet, prices from \$210 up. Terms, one-fourth down and balance in one, two and three years, or you can have the down payment on the payment plan until October and then we will make deed when one-fourth is paid. These lots are on the only car line where the car runs every ten minutes. All mineral rights go with this property.

See H. J. WHITE,

McCaarty Bldg., Opposite Empire Bank.

HOME PHONE 438.

BELL 108.—RES. 1362-L.



You Have ADMIRABLE Beautiful Bathrooms. You Can HAVE One.

We offer you an extremely wide choice of "Standard" fixtures tastefully designed yet suitable in price and pattern for homes as well as finest residences.

Your artistic taste does not give way to price when we install these leading fixtures in our manner—a way of which we are proud.

HAVE YOUR PLUMBING "SPENCERIZED" 220 W. Pike St., Opp. P. O.

READ THE "COUNTRY GENTLEMAN"

the next few weeks and HELP THE BOYS OF THE TEN CLUB each to win a prize.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING CO.

are offering hundreds of prizes to the boys in this contest. Clarksburg stands fifth in this contest being waged in more than 300 cities the same size.

Help put Clarksburg in the first place and encourage the boys.

THE JAMES & LAW CO.
217 Main St.

THE NATION'S GOLD

By Frederic J. Haskin.

It is now happening two or three times a week that a ship from Europe brings into New York some packages of freight in little oblong boxes that are wondrous heavy for their size. Often this class of freight comes in lots of a specified size, weighing 3,860 pounds. Such a shipment is a convenient load for a typical New York dray drawn by two big draft horses. Such a conveyance usually receives the oblong boxes and transports them as it would any other freight to the consignee. Instead of storing this freight in a warehouse, however, the firm to whom it is billed sends it to its bank. There it is weighed as might be any other merchandise and the bank enters a credit for it in favor of the firm storing it. This credit is on the basis of \$20.66 an ounce, and for the two-horse load, would come to an even million dollars. For this freight is pure gold.

Such shipments have been coming to the United States for the past six months. They started in December when this nation received a modest gold balance of \$4,000,000, which in January amounted to \$6,000,000, in February to \$11,000,000, in March to \$25,000,000 and in April to \$16,000,000. Before that the trend of gold was toward Europe, for the nations at war were anxious to establish a basis of credit as well-founded as possible, and they converted many American securities into cash. It is interesting to note that these withdrawals of gold began as far back as May of last year, indicating a knowledge of the approach of trouble. Altogether, \$175,000,000 in gold has gone abroad—as much pure gold as might be borne on the backs of the population of a city of 10,000 people.

So, as the situation now stands, the United States has lost more gold because of the war than it has gained. The stream seems now turned strongly in this direction, however, and will probably continue to flow. The financial experts of the nation are not, however, anxious that this should be the case. The United States is already so rich in its hoards of gold that it needs no more of the precious metal. The nations of Europe have smaller supplies of gold than has the United States, and their credits are undergoing much heavier strains. It is to the interest of the United States that the nations of these nations remain on a gold basis, and it is therefore anxious that Europe should keep her gold and arrange credits in the United States, rather than ship over the actual coin.

But when the yellow metal comes, it is interesting to see just what disposition is made of it. It is shipped to a bank, or a broker, or an exporter in payment of a debt. The creditor in Europe sends gold because it is cheaper for him to do so than to pay in foreign coins or in bills. So it is sent to the nearest sub-treasury. There the government issues gold certificates for its value. The gold finds its way to the mints or into the vaults of the nation's storehouses. There it takes its place as a part of the greatest hoard of gold that has been accumulated since the world began, for the United States is the Midas among nations.

Uncle Sam has locked up in his vaults more gold than any other two nations on earth. France and Russia have about equal amounts of gold and rank next as hoarders of the yellow metal. Great Britain, Germany, Austria and Italy have less gold than the United States alone. The two greatest single storehouses of gold in the world were, at the breaking out of the European war, the Bank of France and the Bank of Russia. Each of these banks had all its gold hoarded under a single roof, and it amounted each case to about \$800,000,000. It would take twenty-five cars, loaded to their capacity of sixty tons each to haul the gold that rests in one of these storehouses.

The United States has not as large an amount of gold under a single roof as has France or Russia. Her hoard is greater than that of both nations combined, but it is divided among many mints and sub-treasuries. There is at Denver over \$500,000,000 in gold, and Denver is the greatest storehouse of it in the world, next to the banks of France and Russia. There the sacks of gold coin are stacked up like wheat in a granary, and the bars of unpolished cordwood. There are something more than 600 tons of gold at the Philadelphia mint, 300 tons at San Francisco and smaller amounts at such points as Chicago, St. Louis and New York. Any man may go to one of these sub-treasuries with a roll of currency and convert it into gold at any time.

Of the gold that Uncle Sam has stored away a billion dollars' worth of metal might be measured like ready coined and ready for use. There is an additional \$700,000,000 in coin that is in circulation. Then there is \$300,000,000 worth of gold bars about 500 tons of them—that have not been made into coin and may never be minted. So the total of actual gold of the government amounts to about two billion dollars. If it were divided up among the population of the city of Washington each man, woman and child would

have about twenty pounds of it. If every enlisted man in the army and navy of the nation were saddled with his share of this gold that it might be transported to a place of safe-keeping, each would carry sixty pounds, a very heavy load for a long tramp. If it were distributed to every man, woman and child in the nation, each would have a twenty dollar gold piece.

So vast is this store of gold that there is no occasion for anxiety when fluctuations in trade occur that cause considerable amounts of it to go abroad. A hundred million dollars is a small amount of money, when taken from a supply of two thousand millions. This nation, finding it necessary to part with a hundred millions under these circumstances, would be in the same position as a man who had saved \$2,000 for an emergency, and when it arrived he found it necessary to dig into his hoard to the extent of \$100. The United States, when called on for gold at the beginning of the war, was in the position this man would have occupied had he been asked to loan \$175 from his savings. He would now be receiving his money back in monthly installments.

The development of the gold hoards of the nations is one of the most remarkable incidents in the unfolding of an era of great world activity. It is hard to appreciate the fact that, when gold was discovered in California in 1849, there was in existence in all the world not more than \$300,000,000 worth of gold. The United States now have seven times as much gold as then. In five years it went above \$200,000,000; in seven years more above \$300,000,000; in three years later above \$400,000,000 a year, where it has remained ever since. More gold is being produced in a single year now than existed in 1850. The gold produced in the 500 years that preceded that date, California, Alaska, South Africa, Australia, many lands in many climes, have poured forth the yellow metal that has kept the production of it above 800 tons a year.

It is not until 1890 that the golden era of the world began. It was in that year that gold production passed the \$100,000,000 mark. In five years it went above \$200,000,000; in seven years more above \$300,000,000; in three years later above \$400,000,000 a year, where it has remained ever since. More gold is being produced in a single year now than existed in 1850. The gold produced in the 500 years that preceded that date, California, Alaska, South Africa, Australia, many lands in many climes, have poured forth the yellow metal that has kept the production of it above 800 tons a year.

This outpouring of gold seemed to come at precisely the right time. So great was it that the supply would have affected its value had there not been created at the same time an almost unlimited demand. It was in 1850 that the demand followed 1850 that the great nations of the world all established the gold standard as a basis for their issues of currency. All went into the market and stated that they would buy gold upon presentation at a given price. The price fixed was \$20.66 an ounce. Gold at that price is today the standard of value the world around. So great was the need of gold in the empty vaults of nations that they have reached out eagerly for all that presented itself. A man with gold anywhere could sell it for \$20.66 an ounce.

Every time an ounce of gold has been bought, additional money has been put into circulation. In the United States, when a man brings a thousand dollars worth of gold to the treasury, he is given crisp, new gold certificates for it. He takes this paper money and uses it in business. Because of the purchase of his gold, new business has been created. In most countries, as for instance, England, the presence of certain amounts of gold in the treasury is used as the basis of a credit several times as great. But in America there is gold deposited of a face value equal to the paper money issued on it. In either case, gold is the basis of credit.

The amount of gold has therefore been the measure of trade and development. As the nations have accumulated increasing hoards of gold they have been able to secure increasing amounts of credit, to put increasing amounts of money into circulation. So has a world expansion of trade and development gone hand in hand with the accumulation of gold reserves.

But in the present circumstances it is held that this country has all the gold it needs for its every purpose. As a matter of fact, it will, in the near future, not be asking for credit but extending it. Those nations that will need to ask for credit should have gold at home as a basis for it. Therefore, business America would prefer that Europe could keep its gold and meet its obligations in other ways.

NOTICE

Dr. P. C. Showalter has moved his offices from the Smith building, corner Second and Main street, to 123 West Main street.—Advertisement.

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IS SALE DAY WITH US. COME IN AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE WONDERFUL BARGAINS.

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See Our \$12.00 Fine Oak Dressers for \$7.90

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One 6-room frame, composition, roof dwelling; 1 five room frame, composition roof dwelling with bath; each situate on lot 40x100 ft., fronting street car line; will sell the two properties for

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One-third cash, balance on easy payments, now rented for \$35 per month.

Carr Avenue

We have a good home, eight rooms, with all modern improvements.

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One-third cash, balance in one and two years.

Mechanic Street.

Lot 40x88 feet.

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Short Street.

We have a 6-room house finished in oak throughout, bath front and back porches, on a lot 50 by 60 feet.

PRICE \$3,000

Jarvis Street

Vacant lot graded, and a well, 32x75 ft.,

PRICE \$1,400

One-third cash, balance in twelve and eighteen months.

Broadus Avenue
Vacant lot 40x120 feet.

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Water Street

We have three nice cottages, also some vacant lots. For price and terms see us.

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Big Furniture Sale Begins Friday, May 21

Beginning Friday, May 21, and continuing for five days, we will place on special sale in the Parsons-Souders building the entire furnishings of 40 rooms recently purchased of the Parsons-Souders Co., consisting of Beds, Springs, and Mattresses, Wardrobes, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Davenport, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Hot Plates, Rugs and Carpets. These rooms must be vacated before June 1st. Everything must be sold regardless of price—the one chance of a life time for bargains. Come early.

Clarksburg Furniture and Sales Co.

122-124 W. PIKE ST., CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

New and Second Hand Furniture. Repairing and Upholstering. Storage, Crating and Shipping.

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